LYCEUM THEATRE - 8:15 - Sweet Lavender.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE - 8:30 - Capt. Swift. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-L'Africaine. NIBLO'S-S-Tarned Up.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S-Mrs. Potter. STAR THEATRE 8-Annie Pixley.
STANDARD THEATRE 8-Miss Esmeralda.
THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE— 8—Julius Caesar 14TH STREET THEATRE— 8—A Tin Soldier 5TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

#### Inder to Adnertigements

Amusements 0 Abusoancements 10 Bankers and Brokers 9 Business Chaices 9 Business Chaices 9 Business Chaices 0 Business Academics 10 Dunctur Academics 10 Dunctur Academics 10 Dunctur Academics 10 Dressmaring 5 Electrisons 9 Electrisons 9 Electrisons 9 Help Wanted 10 Horses and Carriages 5 Horses and Carriages 5 Hotels 9 Instruction 6
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THE SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are daily THE SODEN MINERAL I ASILLES are contain using a larger circle of friends; the daily papers contain tiese recommending them from physicians and convalescents, they are introduced in Asylums and Hospitals, and letters knowledging, praising and certifying their intense valuing and cashing samative power as the most excellent medy for diseases of the luags and chest, difficulty of eathing, whooping cough, drspena and asthma, and nose action is none the less beneficial to the organs of exting, are received daily from everywhere.

Lerd Kenne, of London, writes as follows:

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# New Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

## THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-M, Bex the defaulting Bourse speculator, committed suicide by drowning, in Switzerland. - Osman Digna is preparing to retreat from Handoub to the Nile. \_\_\_\_ E. W. Howland, an American, was murdered in Mexico. === The secretary of the English East Africa Company denied a story of an agreement to permit slave trading in Africa between the Arabs, the Sultan of Zanzibar and the company. - An unjust ine of \$4,000 was recently exacted by Spanish officials of Porto Rico from the American briganine Josefa. = A meeting of 4,000 Panama Canal bondholders expressed unshaken confidence in De Lesseps and the canal.

Domestic .- Four prominent West Virginia politicians visited General Harrison, and, it is said, urged the appointment of General Goff to a place in the Cabinet == The illegal oyster dredgers of the Chesapeake Bay were reported to be at work again. Preparations were begun to rebuild the eal of the Confederate States was given to the State of South Carolina. = At Tripp, Dak, there was a riot between Americans and Russian Mennonites over the ownership of a goose. Six men were hurt === The cruiser Vesuvius, on her trial trip, made twenty-one miles an hour, a mile more than contract speed.

City and Suburban.-The Board of Estimate finished its work and signed the budget, which aggregates \$37,637,069 91; this is reduced \$4,602,-60 74 by the general fund. = Ex-President Andrew D. White's criticisms on Columbia College ridiculed by its trustees. = The Sinking Fund Commissioners exchanged some hot words over the preferment of a regiment for the new armory. == Governor Hill's calling of an extraordinary erm of Oyer and Terminer excited much comment. - National Guardsmen were pleased with the appropriation for a rifle range and parade ground in Van Courtlandt Park. An additional shipment of firearms was made to flayti. === The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art voted to have the building open on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. ==== There was fine shooting at the grounds of the Carteret Club. = It was announced that there would be a rise in Vanderbilt dividends. === Secret Service officers caught three counterfeiters at their work in Brooklyn. === Stocks dull and lower, closing steady.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Colder legrees: lowest, 33: average, 44.

make an honest effort to convict one of the fluences are disregarded, in instances almost boodle" rascals, Justice Daniels is a good man before whom to try the case. But if he is not currency powerless to affect the markets, and going to be honest, an unfortunate selection of the trial judge has been made. Judge Daniels is not the sort of man who will permit his court to charge of the Treasury with many markets shapes only to be conceived by a fervid Wisbe trifled with. The character of Mr. Fellows's motives will be judged in the light of his But before he goes into another 'boodle" case he would better make sure of his health. It will not do to leave town in the middle of the case for a journey to the Hot

Springs. The destruction by fire of the business part of Marblehead was so complete that the inhabitants of that famous old town might have seen freely pardoned if courage and energy had temporarily deserted them. But it turns out that they have no reason to plead such an excuse. They have "pulled themselves together" with remarkable promptness, and have already set on foot plans for rebuilding with the authorities obstinately refused to order brick in place of wood. The assistance of the town to those who are without sufficient means took up diplomatic cudgels in their defence to reproduce what they have lost is talked of, and the exercise of private benevolence and hospitality is general. The American people, fellowing the familiar interpretation of the dealings of Providence, love to help those who belp themselves, and if their brethren in Marblehead are forced to ask for outside relief the response will be cordial and abundant.

The 9th Regiment will find many sympa-

to see all the regiments established in spacious and handsome homes as soon as the interests of the taxpayers will permit. But it must be he had a dispute with a Frenchman, who ingrievous to every right-minded person that a quarrel over the respective claims of two regi- sular Court for assault. He was taken before ments to the next Armory to be built should have arisem It cannot fail to affect the good and two witnesses, and without being allowed feeling which should prevail between regi- to present his case was fined, stripped of his ments, and to work harm to the efficiency and discipline of a part of the organization.

It is not too early to call especial attention to the fact that to-morrow is Hospital Saturday, and that on the following day collections will be taken up in the churches for free work in the hospitals. This is a charitable movement that speaks for itself, and it ought not to be necessary to do more than to remind the public that the time has come to make its annual contribution. The growth of this work is most gratifying. In 1881, the second year of its existence, the association reported a combined free service of 220,183 free days of hospital care. This year the free service of the same hospitals is reported at 310,286 days. an increase of over 40 per cent. Besides this, six new hospitals have since been founded, which now report an aggregate free service amounting to 45,256 days, making a total increase in free service of 135,359 days, or 60 per cent. At a very moderate valuation the publie has received back from the hospitals in the free treatment accorded much more than the amount annually collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday. It will be an easy way of paying the debt, which you as a member of the community owe to this beautiful charity, to drop something into the boxes in the elevated railroad stations to-day.

Ignormal action is none the less beneficial to the organs of light of the complex of demand for the amount in circulation. Prices, both of commodities and of stocks, moderately advanced. In wheat the advance was not moderate; speculation based on the short crop, and aided by the excessive supply of currency previously outstanding, had lifted the price so far as to stop exports. But other prices on the whole changed but little. In spite of hurtful speculation, tariff uncertainty. prolonged and disastrous railroad wars, and the disturbance incident to a Presidential campaign, a substantial improvement of business was in progress.

This brief review of facts is necessary to an understanding of what followed. In the months of September and October the Treasury expanded the currency no less than \$46,000,000. According to official statements the volume in use outside the Treasury was one thousand three hundred and sixty millions September 1, one thousand three hundred and eighty-four millions October 1, and one thousand four hundred and six millions November 1, so that the expansion was twenty-four millions in September, and it was also twenty-four millions during the first three weeks of October. reaching fifteen millions in a single week, though a slight decrease followed. It is a fact particularly worthy of study that the large expansion in September served only to prevent a decline which legitimate influences would have produced, to give prices an artificial character in the more important markets, and to encourage a wild speculation with false hopes.

The average price of stocks was \$6372 on the 1st of September, rose to \$64 37 1-2 during the next week, fel back in consequence of realizing, but again advanced to \$65 09 at the end of the month. In all the gain was \$1 37 per share, or about 2 per cent. This was in district of Marblehead === The great | spite of large sales by investors who saw that the business of railroads was in a bad way and that dividends must be reduced. Inflation only served to induce some persons to resist a natural tendency downward, and to load themselves in the hope that the political policy of the Treasury would pull them through. So in the markets for products, the average for all articles of which quotations are published daily was \$60 33 on the last of August, and only \$5984 1-2 on the last of September, and yet the wheat corner in Chicago had lifted the price 30 cents. In these markets, also, artificial prices had been established, or a natural decline had been prevented.

Then came the great inflation during the first three weeks of October. In spite of it stocks fell \$1 50 per share, while commodities, notwithstanding many wild speculations, scarcely advanced at all. The election came with stocks \$2 per share lower than October 1. and commodities a little lower. An expansion hardly ever exceeded in rapidity or magnitude entirely lost its power to influence markets, and once more the theory that more money will hoist prices indefinitely was disproved. Inflation of currency is effective up to the point that speculations which it fosters get control of markets and make prices artificial the same volume of business, while the haste ends in a collapse of speculation.

in an unsound condition because of a Democratic inflation, with a currency largely expanded, confidence of foreign holders in American securities much impaired, and gold exports stimulated. In short, the difficulties resulting from the dangerous policy chosen by Democrats for partisan ends are by no means small, and all the wisdom of Republican statesmen will be required to overcome them.

ABUSE OF CONSULAR POWER. Not long ago there was a naval demonstration off the coast of Morocco. Two Mohammedan natives under the protection of the United States Consulate were imprisoned, and their release. Mr. Lewis, Consul at Tangier, State Department, always very much in carnest when it has to deal with weak and petty States, supported its representative with vigor, and obtained assistance from the United States Navy. The questions at issue were finally adjusted with the co-operation of the foreign tough.

Mr. Lewis, having displayed such energy in hizers in its present unhappy position. It has defending a couple of native traders who had been unlucky enough to provoke implacable received assurances of protection from his enmity in certain high quarters, and there is a office, might have been expected to be even disposition on the part of a few infigential more active in befriending an American citiofficials to leave it as nearly roofless and home- zen. But if "The Boston Herald" be well inless as possible. The matter caused some sharp formed, his zeal was exhausted in protecting talk in the Sinking Fund Commission yester- his Mohammedan friends. A resident of Bosday. The National Guard is so much an ob- ton, David Benzaquen, makes in that journal

community that citizens generally will be glad plains bitterly of the treatment received by battle, and yet the thought does shine dimly him at Tangier. He states that while he was through: visiting his family in that town last September stituted proceedings against him in the Con-Consul Lewis, was confronted with his accuser watch and chain and sent to one of the worst of the Morocco jails. His account of his experiences in Tangier must be taken with considerable reserve as an ex parte statement; but if he be truthful, the case merits thorough investigation by the State Department. Mr. Lewis should be immediately called upon to

explain his conduct in this affair. The Sultan of Morocco has repeatedly protested against the continuance of the Consular Courts with their judicial functions, and contended that the native tribunals can be desended upon to protect the rights of foreigners. If Mr. Benzaquen is to be believed, an American citizen will be in the greatest danger when summoned before a United States Consul. Whether his grievances are well grounded or grossly exaggerated, it is undoubtedly true that the present system of investing Consuls in semi-civilized countries with judicial powers of a despotic character is a vicious one and needs radical reformation. These arbitrary Consular powers are constantly abused and are an unfailing source of intrigue, contention and jealousy.\_

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In sundry dispatches recently the disbandnent of certain Knights' Assemblies was annot need; in others, the secession of several important Assemblies from the Knights of Labor; and in others still, the endeavor to form new organizations of labor, or to consolidate organizations of glass workers. Just now there appears to be much more than the usual dissatisfaction with the organizations which workers have sustained by their contributions, and thousands are groping after some new device by which, they hope, their interests may be more adequately promoted.

Meanwhile, it is highly pertinent to notice that the labor organizations as a whole have not secured for the workers connected with them any greater advance in wages than has been attained by workers who have not been organized at all. This may be accident, or it may be the result of influences apart from those which an organization can exert, but it is at all events an important fact. The labor organizations as a whole cost every year a sum sufficient to maintain a great many families, and yet the net result is that the organized workers gained no more in advance of wages during the last twenty-eight years than those who have been and are unorganized.

One reason for this is so important that it may well be commended by all sincere friends of workingmen to their consideration. An employer cannot in the long run pay wages unless he can produce at a profit. He cannot attain the highest profits if he is at all times uncertain regarding the wages he may have to pay for labor-if there exists, for example, a body of workers who may be induced at any moment by unwise leaders to demand greater wages, just when he has taken contracts to furnish certain products at a fixed price. The attitude of antagonism between employers and employed in every such case tends necessarily to prevent an undertaking by the employer which, if carried out, would secure larger business and in the end larger profits, and thus would make payment of more wages possible.

An intelligent and rational attitude would he one of harmony and co-operation. It would regard the employer and the employed as having a common interest in extending the business, in securing as large contracts as practicable, and in realizing profits by which the further expansion of the business and the enlargement of wages could be made possible. But the labor organization is exceedingly apt to take just the opposite view. It is generally managed by men who receive salaries vices rendered, and who strive to make it appear that their services and salaries are necessary to the welfare of workers. How natural it is for them to be constantly on the lookout for a change to demand higher wages with a prospect of temporary success, caring little for the ultimate result to employers or employed. But when an establishment has thus been involved in loss and at the next season of dulness is forced to reduce wages, do the workers ever remember how their own demands caused the loss and reduction?

Peace between employers and employed is the one thing necessary to the prosperity of both. Any organization which tends to cause or to keep alive war between employers and employed is certain to do harm to both. In the end the organization ceases to commend itself to the good sense of workers; they see that they have lost whatever they have spent in supporting it; and then, too often, they only turn to some other organization of the same sort, hoping that it may be more effective.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF VILAS.

Before Secretary Vilas retires from office we want to direct public attention to the most and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 and falso. Then the higher prices demand important service he has rendered. It has been more money continually for the transaction of in repeatedly demonstrating the wonderful power and richness, the inexhaustible strength If District-Attorney Fellows is going to of people to realize who see that legitimate in- and elasticity of the English language. This has been done after the negative method. That without number, renders further inflation of is to say, Secretary Vilas has shown, not what the English language could do, but what it could endure. He has demonstrated that though The Republican party will have to take you may twist it and torture it into a thousand consin imagination, it will still contrive to convey a meaning. The combats between them have been terrible. All the former contests, such as the after-dinner speeches, in which the chromo eloquence of the Secretary first attracted attention, were as mere child's play. He didn't have a chance to show what he could do. He would enter upon these wrestling matches with only a few weeks' premeditation. He spoke, and did not write. And so it was that while he gave the language a good many bad falls, he was still at a disadvantage. It was not until he was able to seclude himself in the inner office of the Pos-Office Department, where he could chew his pen in the profound scholastic quiet of that sanctuary, and meditate his moves calmly and with deadly earnestness, that we realized the fulness of his misdirected powers. Then when and an angry controversy followed. The the shock of battle came it was terrific. When he grappled with our mother-tongue in one of his annual reports, it recalled the old scientific riddle of an irresistible body coming into collision with an immovable body. Then we first realized that the English language was

Since Mr. Vilas went into the Interior Dehe was gradually getting the worst of it. His strength seems to be flagging, his sentences are shorter and clearer, and there are indications of exhaustion. But here and there one can find traces of the old fighting spirit of one who never bowed the knee to syntax, and who had long bravely defied the effect traditions of English grammar. Here is a passage in his last | zations of Chicago, referring to the recent seceslect of good-will and pride on the part of the serious charges against the Consul, and com- annual report, all obscured with the smoke of son of the coopers from the Knights of Labor.

There seems to be no reason to question that, although progress is not rapid, still the transformation of the Indian character and habits is steadily progressing. and that with continuing beneficence in the treatment of them by the Government it need not fall to the lot of this people to inflict upon them the crowning act of injustice by their annihilation, but they may yet be molded into civilized form, embraced within the folds of society, and elevated by enlightenment to a condition of development and happiness which shall to some degree atone in the Indians of the future for the injustice which has been suffered by the Indians of the past in their contact with white men. The measure ure of progress attained necessarily corresponds to the intelligence, energy and steadfast uniformity with which their treatment and the work of their alleviation are prosecuted. Thus it happens that we have now in some parts of the country Indian people who are selfsupporting, oftentimes industrious and successful to a gratifying degree, who have established to a demonstration the possibility of the race for the reception of all the beneficial influences and acquirements of civilized life; while, on the other hand, there yet remains some who are troglodytes in barbarism. among the various tribes are shaded the differences be tween these two extremes. The varying conditions depend also to a considerable degree upon fortuitous circumstances which have operated either to debar, to limit or modify, the attempts hitherto addressed to their amelioration

If Colonel Vilas had only left the words to go their own way, his report would never have talked about Indians "being molded into civilized form," or being "elevated by enlightenment to a condition of development," nor have held out a prospect of atonement "in" the Indians of the future, when no doubt those amiable persons would prefer that the atonement should be to them. Neither would he have said that the progress attained by the Indians depends upon the way in which "the work of their alleviation" is presecuted. How can an Indian be "alleviated"? We are not now addressing the wild men of the frontier, who claim that the best way is a treatment of cold lead, taken first externally and then internally, but a distinguished statesman. Why should the possibility of self-support for the Indians have been "established to a demonstration"? If they have "established" it, they have surely "demonstrated" it. Is it quite proper to speak of the "reception" of quirements"? What are "troglodytes in barbarism," and wouldn't some other less ex-

pensive combination of words do just as well? But there is a structural weirdness in Colonel Vilas's style, to which detailed analysis does not do justice, and which can only be appreciated when it is contemplated at large. Many other examples might be given, but we forbear. We can almost regret that the series of reports from the Secretary's hand has come to an end. Nothing is such a test of character as adversity. and when he gets a firm grip on the English language it has fallen upon hard times. Then we admire more than ever its magnificent qualities. It may emerge from the conflict dishevelled, limp, bedraggled, but it is game to

the last, and never says die. IT "BELONGS TO" TAMMANY. An exceedingly choice phrase, choice because it so neatly illustrates the relation in which the two Democratic factions of New-York suppose the public offices of the city to stand toward them, was employed in a resolution passed by the County Democracy Convention of the VIth Senate District Monday night. This is the district which fails of representation in the State Senate by reason of Mr. Reilly's election as County Clerk. Governor Hill has ordered a new election to fill Reilly's unexpired term in the Senate, and Mr. Cooper has selected Tom Grady, the Grady who so disturbed Mr. Cleveland's nerves some years ago, as Tammany's candidate. Now, two years ago when Reilly was elected the factions were harmonious, and Reilly went to Albany as Tammany's man all unchallenged. Since then the factions have split, but the honorable and high-minded County Democrats of the VIth District see in this circumstance no reason why they should now oppose Grady. Their resolution declined to name a candidate, on the ground that under the agreement made a year ago the district belongs to Tammany until the expira-

tion of Senator Reilly's term." This is supposed to be a Republic and New York a State governed by its free citizens, and yet here are a parcel of tenth-rate politicians openly asserting, all unconscious of the impudence of their position, utterly oblivious of the ironies it suggests, and really in a spirit of virtue and fair-mindedness whereof they doubtless feel uncommonly proud, that they bargained away this seat in the State Senate with another parcel of tenth-rate politicians for a period of two years, and that it, pursuant to this bargain, "belongs to" Tammany! This is an apt text for a lecture to the people upon their duties as citizens and voters. They and they only are to blame for a condition of things in which, with unblushing effrontery and quite as a matter of course, their offices are spoken of in a set resolution as stakes in a political gamble, the property of the winner under the rules of the game!

Those members of the Republican Club of this city who blackballed Benjamin F. Peixotto when he was presented for membership two weeks ago will have an opportunity to rectify their mistake at a special meeting of the club this evening. Outsiders have no authority to interpose in the affairs of a private association, and if in this instance they feel that they have a right to remonstrate, it is because the action taken by members of the Republican Club is supposed to have been based on questions of race and religion, in hostility to the fundamental faith and policy of the Republican party, and to the spirit in which every organization which shares its name and principles was founded. A born New-Yorker, the son of American parents, a faithful public servant in the past, and always a patriot, Mr. Peixotto cannot be discriminated against on account of his Hebrew origin without discredit to the party which has honored him and which he has honored and without offence to many of our most valuable and public-spirited citizens of both parties.

The transition from a White Cap to a black cap should be made easy.

Yes, Chicago is certainly making gratifying advances. It has just suppressed the calliope which has for some time been pouring sweet but estentatious music into its cars. It was a calliope which played such justly popular airs as "Pretty Fisher Maiden," "Marching Through Georgia," and "In the Gloaming." Nevertheless it was convicted of uttering " wails of agony like an Ohio River steamboat," and the Chicago car protested until the police interfered. This, doubtless, marks the beginning of a new and more exitical era in the engeer of the stareyed goddess of music in Illinois.

For reducing surpluses Santa Claus is a better man than Grover Cleveland.

On December 2 The Tribune called attention to the necessity of having custodians to look after the fine trees standing on some of the lands taken for new parks. Superintendent Parsons informed the Park Board on Wednesday that on visiting partment, however, there have been signs that Van Courtlandt Park last week he found several persons cutting down handsome trees. This vandalism cannot be stopped too soon. The trees now standing should by all means be preserved; once destroyed, they can only be replaced after a long period of years, if at all.

> "The discontent is National," says George Schilling, a preminent leader of the labor organi-

He is right. It is National because it is natural. In these days and especially in this land, where every man counts as many as his neighbor and no more, no scheme can work well or long the prime principle of which is moral slavery. If it succeeds to the extent of securing from a large body of men the promise to surrender their sovereignty into the hands of a select obgarchy, it has gone its ful' length. When it comes to the test men will not keep such an oath and there is no way of enforcing it. If Mr. Powderly had all the wisdom of the East be could not avert disaster to his order. Its principle is dead and it cannot be revived. As soon could the United States be reverted to the condition of a German State in the Middle Ages, Mr. Powderly asks men to become putty and let him work them up as he chooses. They won't do it. Every time it is tried it becomes a distincter failure.

If Governor Hill has neglected to send the President an invitation to his inaugural ball he is not the thoughtful man we have supposed him

If the State Department is going into the business of collecting indemnities it should not permit its eagerness to bankrupt little Hayti to crowd out of sight the claims of the American fishing masters whose vessels have been seized

The sum of \$300,000 is to be spent by the city of Brooklyn in acquiring sites for a number of small parks in the newer portions of the city. The work has not been entered on too scen. A far-seeing policy would have caused the laying out of these pleasure-grounds before the city had extended itself so far as it has already done. It is not announced that any decision has been reached by the committee having the matter in charge, although several sites have been offered. There is a disposition on the part of owners of property in these circumstances to put extravagant prices on their holdings. It is to be hoped that no feeling of that kind will prevail in the present instance. The authorities ought to have the privilege of taking the needed land by right of eminent domain in case the owners are obdurate. Such parks as are proposed are the concern of the whole city, and the sooner they are established the better. Doubtless, no better investment of the sum in hand could be made than for the purpose proposed, provided the selections of sites are made wisely and with due regard to the best interests of the various neighborhoods to be benefited.

The principal feature of Governor Hill's inaugural ceremonies should be a saloon-keepers'

"A Jerseyman" complains to "The Commercial Advertiser" of this city that the other day he received a copy of that paper containing an Evening Post" supplement. Well, on the same occasion some other Jerseyman doubtless received an "Evening Post" covering a "Commercial Advertiser" supplement. Now, look you, Horatio, which of these two wretched Jerseymen was entitled to feel the worse? Ah, there is a good deal of misery abroad in the world, even at the merry Christmas season.

PERSONAL.

The late Laurence Peel was the youngest and last urviving brother of Sir Robert Peel. He was married to a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond. and inherited a fortune worth \$40,000 a year. He was in Parliament only three years, and spent most of his life in easy, social and benevolent leisure, chiefly at Brighton.

A fine marble bust of David Davis, made death-mask, is to be presented to the State of Illinois by Messrs, Leonard Swett, Robert T. Lincoln and others. It will be placed in the Capitol at Spring-

During Mr. Irving's recent visit to Birmingham, Miss Terry and Miss Marion Terry occupied a box one evening when they were not in the cast. But between the acts such an array of opera-glasses was levelled at them that they were forced to beat a retreat. They spent the rest of the time between the acts sitting on the stairs outside the box, eating candy, and heaping gentle objurgations upon the bad manners of the town.

Senator Quay took dinner at home on Christman Day for the first time in many months, and himself carved the goodly turkey.

Mr. Bright is often visited in his sick-room by two pet Scotch terriers. "You see that dog?" he said one day to a friend, pointing to one of them; "he's as old as I am-he's quite blind."

Mr. Richard Auerbach, son of the eminent author, is visiting Milwaukee.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is about five feet eleven inches tail, and is spare and thin, though of a large frame, but he is all energy and activity in ent. He is very precise and vigorous in manmovement. He is very precise and vigorous in man-ner. His face is thin and features prominent; his sharp eyes and aquiline nose, long strong jaw, high forehead and large head showing him at once to be an uncommon man. In conversation he can be pleasing, and talks logically and persuasively, but when aroused is very determined and aggressive. All through his life he has been very successful, and, while he inherited a large fortune and earned another, he makes no display, because he has no time to in-dulge in luxury and extravagance. Not only a tre-less worker himself, he inspires all who surround him to be industrious.

The widow of Laurence Oliphant, who leaves London soon for Syria, intends to reside permanently in that country with American relatives.

Canon Fleming, the popular preacher, is a remarkable man, and he has a remarkable son. This young man decided not long ago that he wished to go into man decided not long ago that he wished to go into the army. He was too old to secure a commission in the ordinary way, so he enlisted as a private in the carbineers. His ability and good conduct soon attracted the attention of his commanding officer, who did all he could for him, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Fleming got a commission. No sooner an officer than another piece of luck befel him. He met an exceedingly charming young lady, succeeded in winning her affections, and was married to her. This young lady was Miss Norman, deprivation of Queensiand.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Although Henry George advocated the election of President Cleveland on the ground that he was a free-trader, he has this to say about him in the current number of "The Standard": President Cleveland, too, is another good man who has had money put in his pocket by the growth and improvement of the community in which he has been living. By the increase of land values at Red Top he will, it is said, carry off from Washington about \$100,000 of unearned in crement. It is a good thing that he has got that much, which otherwise would have gone to uch man as Secretary Whitney, who carries off a still larger amount from the same locality."

So Worried.—It was the night before the wedding nd he was bidding her good night, and softly whis

pered:
"To-morrow eve, my darling, we begin our journey as bride and bridegroom, pligrims of life together; hand in hand will we journey adown life's rugged road, we shall want to set out with a glorious equipment of faith and hope and courage, that neither of us may raint and fail by the wayside before the journey is ended; will we not, darling!" ended; will we not, darling!"

"I-I-oh, yes, to be sure; only I really am so worried about the train of my dress. It didn't hang one bit nice to-day when I tried the dress on, and I'd die with mortification if it hung so at the wedding to morrow. Go on with what you were saying, dear!"

A Providence young woman has been expelled from missionary society because she married a Chinaman, although he is said to be a man of good character. Maybe this is all right; but if she had married a wealthy Caucasian libertine, she wouldn't have been

Science claims to have succeeded in photographing the germs of yellow fever. A yellow fever germ is not told to "look pleasant" when it is protographed—and we shouldn,t think the photographer would look that way either.—(Norristown Herald.

The wonder is that more Mississippi steamboats do not burn. They are almost literally tinder-boxes. Sloppy is very free with his praise of woman, but words are cheap. He was saying in the car the other day, "I teil you that woman stands for all that is pure and noble and good in humanity."

'I see," replied Fogg; "and that's why you don't get up and give one of those ladies a seat; but don't you think you are a trifle cgotistical to speak of yourself as 'all that's pure and noble and good in humanity!" "—(Boston Transcript.

Said a Toronto orator the other day, in speaking of Canada: "She has completed her twenty-first year; she has attained her manhood."

She had married a handsome man. She was warned against him. All her young lady friends told her he was a firt and gave her a full account of what he had said to them, and how they could have had him if they wanted, but they would not think of confiding the happiness of their lives to such a firt. She was perverse and they were wedded. A few months clapsed and she came to visit one of her prophet friends one day. "And are you happy!" the friend

asked. "No, I'm not" Well, dear, I'm sure I warned you; but I do hope you won't get a divorce." Well, I don't know. If this goes en—— "Now, on't be foolish. Men are glawys a liftle inconstant, you know, and the best hustand w'll go off and leave his wife occasionally and not explain— "Explain! Go off and leave his wife! I wish he would. He's so devoted that he won't go out of my sight long enough for me to burn my old love letters."—(San Francisco Chron'ele.

"The Wheeling Intelligencer" says posal to change the name of West Virginia 'Kanawha" meets with general favor. In regard to the supposed confusion that would result from the abbreviation of the name, it rays: "Suppose abbreviation were Kha., Kna., or merely K.1 stands for Missouri, Miss. for Mississippi, O. for Ohio. N. Y. and N. J., standing for two neighb States, are not so unlike as Kan. and Kha. Then we have Col. for Colorado and Cal. for California, a much finer opportunity for a bad mix. This seeming difficulty is easily smoothed away. One correspondent suggests the name of "Augusta," the western portion

name of "West Augusta" in revolutionary times. Creeds on Trial.—Little Dot—Our minister prays ever so much louder than yours does." Little Bub—I don't care if he does. Our minister jumps the highest when he preaches, so there now.— Philadelphia Record.

of the Old Colony having been known under the

A play called "The Cyclone" is appearing in Kansas. It takes the house by storm.

An Interesting Controversy.—Bobby—They were alking about you last night, Mr. Featherly. Mr. Featherly—Is that so, Bobby? Bobby—Yes; about you being homely enough to

Featherly (anxiously)-Who said I was. Bobby

Bobby-Ma.
Mr. Featherly (much relieved)-Oh. your ma! And what did your sister Clara say?

Bobby-She d'dn't think so.
Mr. Featherly-Bless her-h'm-er-did she think I was handsome?

Robby (hestiatingly)—Well—er—n no: she said she flow think you could stop a clock, but she thought you might make it lose time very fast.—(Harper's Bazar.

The Cabinet-makers find it very hard to make Cab

Little Bessie dropped an armful of playthings.

"Did you break anything!" asked the mother.

"Nothing but the quiet," she replied, "and that's mended already."—(Binghamton Republican.

### MUSIC.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

The annual Christmastide performance of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society was so heartily en-loyed by a brilliant audience at the Metropolitan pera House last night, that it would almost be unpardonable to apply a severe standard in passing critical judgment upon it. Coming at this season of the year, the performance is hardly a concert in the ordinary meaning of the term; it partakes somewhat of a devotional character, and whether the nusic is performed well, ill or indifferent really makes little difference to the public. Discrimination waits on affection, and the conviction that in the magnificent old oratorio the religious faith of millions is hymned with unequalled eloquence, begets a frame of mind that largely subordinates the music to the spirit of the text.

It would neither be wise nor amiable to rail at a state of affairs so productive of happiness, and it is possibly well enough that the conventional performance of "The Messiah" as we have it year after year from the Oratorio Society gives on the merit is negative, but it may be set down as a merit. We can imagine a performance of a vastly different character-one that would disclose beauties in the oratorio which now are never dreamed of-but such a performance presupposes conductor imbued with a zeal in behalf of the gospel of truth and beauty akin to that which fired the prophets of old, and a fulness of knowledge concerning Handel's sublime composition. Such a conductor would not be content with the humdrum performance would not be content with the humdrum performance which seems to satisfy the artistic conscience and the intellect of the conductor of the Oratorio Soolety. It is perhaps needless to say that such a conductor would not have committed the biander of thinking all the wind instruments in the orchestra and destroying all the delicate effects et tone color which Mozark introduced in Handel's all the seed of the organ, whose work of obfuscation is the use of the organ, whose absence Mozart tried to take good by his additional accompaniments. But the is bordering on the kind of criticism which might be deemed unpardonable in this period of intensified susceptibility.

The solo parts were in the hands of Mme. Fursch-Madi, Miss Anna I. Kelly, Miss Emily Winant, William Dennison and Emil Fischer—capable artists all of them.

THE POPULARITY OF WAGNER'S WORKS. The Herald" has lately discussed the question of ttendance on the representations of works at the Opera House. On Sunday it inlimated that "Faust" would this week prove much more attractive than "Die Meistersinger." It is not the intention of the commentator to reflect in any manner upon Gounod's beautiful opera, but as bearing on the question of its popularity in New-York in com-parison with that of the Wagnerian list, here are ome figures, drawn from a source of unquestioned authority: In the season of 1885-1886, "Faust" stood eighth in a list of nine operas, with five performances and an average attendance of 2,000, The Wagnerian operas given that season were "Die Melstersinger," "Tannhæuser," "Rienzi" and "Lohengrin," which together had twenty-three representations and an average attendance of 2,450. In the season of 1886-1887, "Faust" was thirteenth in a list of fourteen, with three performances, average receipts of \$2,546 and an average attendance of 2,395.

tan," "Tannhaeuser," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger,"
"Walkuere" and "Rienzi" had a total of thirty-one performances, with receipts averaging \$3,494 16 and an average attendance of 2,667. 1887.1888, "Faust," for the first time in the history of the German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, showed as great a popularity as the least popular e the Wagnerian operas. It stood seventh in the season's list, being preceded by "Die Goetterdaem-merung," "Siegfried," "Walkuere." "Tristan" and "Lohengrin," and succeeded by "Tannhaouser" and "Meistersinger." Gounod's opera had only four performances, however, while the seven operas of Wagner had thirty-six. The averages of receipts and attendance were as follows:

Whether or not critics be willing, in all proba-

bility the law of supply and demand will continue to determine the composition of the operatic repertory in the future as it has done in the past, sub-ject to the modifications compelled by the personnel of the Metropolitan company. It is an open secret that the Meyerbeerian tings which the list has had thus far is the result of the limitation in Herr Perotti's repertory. That the public has been so generous in its support is most gratifying, and there is no danger that the lovers of Wagner will grumble at it. As a class they are people of a serious turn of mind who are sincerely anxious that the artistic ideal which has its truest exemplification in Wagner's works shall take firm root here and make of the Metropolitan Opera House an institution of perfect dignity and loftlest aims. For the present the German representations are the best means to the desired end, but uffinately, if the stockholders, managers and directors are true to their trust, the opera must become an expression of the musical and dramatic aspirations of the people of America and the vernactions. Had the people of America been spared the career of the National Opera Company, the consummation most devoutly wished by every intelligent, carnest and patriotic music-lover in the land would now be in sight.

WHAT THREE MONTHS MAY BRING FORTH. From The Chicago Herald.

"Stanley was safe in August," say the newspapers, but how was he in November? A great many people who thought themselves safe in August were in very bai shape in November.

PROTECT THE ISTHMUS.

From The Baltimore American.

The collapse of the Panama bubble will not only cause disaster in France, where most of the stock is owned, but as soon as the failure is fully realized on the Isthmus trouble may be expected by the side of which all recent disturbances were of the most trivial character. Our Government by treaty has engaged to protect the Isthmus. No time should be wasted, therefore, in distributing the Navy so as to fulfil the obligation.

THEY CAN AFFORD TO WAIT. From The Philadelphia Inquirer. Hereafter passengers who notice a cigarette smoker on the deck of a cotton steamer will wait for the next

IT MUST HAVE ITS RUN, LIKE MEASLES.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Paget Sound cities are confidently anticipating a boom next season. Look not upon the boom when it rageth—when it giveth its color to the real estate market—for at the last it biteth like a blizzard and stingeth like a bald hornet that hath grown enraged with the small boy with his pocketful of rocks.